Equal Rights

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SATURDAY,
AUGUST 2, 1930

Dr. Emma Wold

Authority on nationality laws, who told Woman's Party members and friends of the Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague, at which she was technical advisor to the United States delegation.

Equal Rights

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution No. 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929,
by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House April 25, 1929,
by Representative Frederick W. Magrady
Pennsylvania.

Blisters

SAYS ROBERT QUILLEN in a syndicated feature published in various newspapers on July 24:

"Nature's plan requires men to win mates and establish them in homes where they can nurture children in safety while the men are abroad in search of meat.

"Moderns may call it a foolish and unfair plan, out of harmony with the new doctrine of sex equality, but it is nature's plan and those who violate it must pay the price.

"Millions of women are doing man's work now, in cheerful defiance of nature, and their rebellion is destroying the home.

"Every girl who holds a job deprives a man of work and thus deprives herself of a mate, for a man must have a job if he is to be some woman's provider.

"Every married woman who gets a job to earn pin money or escape boredom increases the labor supply and thus decreases the earning capacity of her mate.

"What is worse, the woman worker has no time to enjoy a home and is content to live in a cramped apartment meagerly furnished.

"The result is decreased consumption of the thousand articles needed in home making and a general slowing up of production that throws more men out of jobs.

"Finally there is the inevitable decay of normal home life and the moral degeneration of youth set free of wholesome restraints.

"You can disregard nature when you will, but you can't do it without gathering blisters."

WHAT, Mr. Quillen, of the millions of men who are doing in factories what used to be women's work in the home, thus depriving women of the means they once had of earning their living and satisfying their minds and their self-respect at home? What, likewise, of the millions of men who must work harder than any human being should have to work in order to support wives who cost much more than they produce?

Nature's plan is for each individual to look out for himself. Does Mr. Quillen know a wild animal, the female of which stays at home and does nothing whatever while some male hunts for food for her? The "blisters" have been caused by this upsetting of nature's scheme for individual self-reliance, aided by the co-operation of the social group. A heavy toll in happiness is being paid because of the long-existing artificial inequality between the two sexes.

OF COURSE, there is no use in arguing with Mr. Quillen, for his premise is that women were created for a special function and have no rights or duties outside of that function. He does not believe that women are simply human beings, like men, that they have a function of parenthood, like men, this function operating differently as between the two sexes for a definite period, but not necessarily differently after eighteen months; that women, like men, should have as much freedom of choice as to the kind of work they shall do as is possible in a complex competitive society.

Nevertheless, even on such a premise as Mr. Quillen's, his economics is bad. The woman who works consumes more than the woman who does not. She makes jobs for other men and women instead of destroying them. And she is a true "helpmeet" to her husband when she continues, as did her grandmother, to contribute her share to the family upkeep, instead of allowing all the burden to be shifted to her husband. She and her husband can make a home earlier in life and keep it together longer when each contributes in the way he or she can best contribute to the family income.

FOR an answer to Mr. Quillen's erroneous premise, we refer him to the views expressed by another columnist — a woman — published on the same day as Mr. Quillen's preposterous views were published. On another page, under the heading, "Press Comment," we reprint Elsie Robinson's "Listen, World!" and we believe that the world is listening more to Miss Robinson than to Mr. Quillen, even if she is not as dignified as Mr. Quillen. "Elsie," as her readers know her, is a mother and a homemaker, as well as a competitor of Mr. Quillen in the business of "columning."

Plans for Equal Rights Treaty

A MEETING of Feminists of various countries will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, on September 8, for the purpose of forming an international committee to devote itself exclusively to work for the adoption of the Equal Rights Treaty, first proposed at an international conference when Doris Stevens and Jane Norman Smith presented it to the Pan American Conference held in Havana in 1928.

Helen A. Archdale of England, member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, and active in the Six Point Group and the Open Door Council of England, has invited Feminists to participate in this meeting, according to a letter received from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the National Woman's Party.

Mrs. Belmont and Dr. Alice Paul, world-authority on nationality laws and on Equal Rights, and member of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, both plan to attend the meeting if possible, and Dr. Paul will probably go to Geneva several days in advance of the meeting for conferences with Mrs. Archdale. These two have often worked together before for Equal Rights.

The Equal Rights Treaty proposes that nations agree to maintain Equal Rights between men and women in their respective jurisdictions.

During the last week of June, Mrs. Belmont and Dr. Paul conferred in Paris with Winifred Le Sueur, honorary secretary of the Open Door International, which is concentrating on international work for economic equality, and with which the Woman's Party is affiliated.

Mrs. Belmont also told in her letter of the work of the committee of Vassar College alumnae in behalf of American women married to foreigners. This committee is desirous of co-operating in every way with the National Woman's Party's campaign for complete equalization of nationality laws in the United States. An *Associated Press* dispatch from Paris, dated July 19, gives the following account of the work of this committee:

"Thousands of American-born women, married to foreigners and living abroad, have joyfully hailed the news from Washington that the Cable act has so been amended that they will be able without much difficulty to regain their American citizenship.

"Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the National Woman's party, whose daughter, Mrs. Jacques Balsan, born Consuelo Vanderbilt, former Duchess of Marlborough, is one of the outstanding American heiresses married to a Frenchman, said:

" 'I am deeply gratified. This bill was introduced in Congress by the National Woman's Party and we have devoted nearly a year to working for its passage.'

"Among international marriages within the past few years are those of Virginia Willys, daughter of John North Willys, Toledo automobile manufacturer, to Louis de Aguierre, scion of an important Buenos Aires family; Countess Guy de Bourg de Bozas, daughter of Joseph Fuller Feder of New York, to the French inventor-aristocrat; former Mrs. Anson Burchard of New York to Prince Henry, 33rd Reuss, important family of the German-Polish frontier; the former Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran of New York to Prince Chlodwig Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst of Austria; and Princess Ilynsky, daughter Audrey of the late John J. Emery of New York, to Grand Duke Dmitri of Russia.

"A subcommittee of the Paris Vassar Alumnae group, with headquarters at the Women's University Club here, has a long secret list of American-born women married to foreigners who are anxious to have back the nationality of their birth but who feel unable to return to the United States every few years to reestablish their passports as was necessary under the 1922 Cable bill.

"There are several titled names on the list, according to its vice chairman, the Countess of Lauzanne de Vouroussel, formerly Ethel Macomber, a Vassar alumna. The committee chairman is Mrs. Maurice Guinet.

" 'To give out the names of women who have manifested their interest in reestablishing their American citizenship would be a breach of faith,' the Countess of Lauzanne explained, 'since undoubtedly many women communicated with the committee for women's nationality rights without the knowledge of their husbands.' "

Mrs. Belmont said that most of these women are subscribers to EQUAL RIGHTS, and added that she has placed a two-year subscription to EQUAL RIGHTS in the American Women's University Club in Paris.

Dr. Paul conferred in July with the Countess de Lauzanne, vice-chairman of the Vassar Committee, to consider ways in which the committee can co-operate with the Woman's Party's nationality campaign.

The Hague—Dr. Wold's Account

THE inside story of how men settled the question of women's nationality at The Hague—or attempted to—was told at the National Woman's Party headquarters on July 20 by Dr. Emma Wold, the only woman technical advisor to the United States delegation at the International Conference for the Codification of International Law.

The National Woman's Party was among the numerous endorsers of Dr. Wold for appointment to the delegation. Dr. Wold is an authority on nationality laws, and advised the United States delegation on this subject. She is author of an analysis of one phase of the nationality question, "The Effect of Marriage upon Nationality of Women," which was published by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives as a public document.

Dr. Wold is a scholar as well as a lawyer and Feminist. She has taught in the high schools of Portland, Oregon, in the University of Oregon, and in Mills College. She studied in the University of California and Columbia University. She holds the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on her by Western College in Ohio. She is legislative secretary and treasurer of the National Woman's Party.

Despite the fact that July 20 set a record for heat in the National Capital, a good crowd of men and women gathered to hear Dr. Wold. In introducing Dr. Wold, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, spoke of the "noble record of the United States" in voting against and refusing to sign the nationality convention containing discriminations against women. Mrs. Wiley commented that several guests had said they would not have come out in such heat to hear anybody else, and Dr. Wold, when she was introduced and had thanked her friends of the National Woman's Party for what they had done in obtaining her appointment, returned the compliment by saying that she would not have come out to speak on such a day for any but her dearest friends and co-workers.

Commenting that probably all those present wanted to know what women did at The Hague, Dr. Wold said:

"I can't say women did anything especially. They were there. They acted with their delegations. What we did we did as individual members of our delegations. That is the Equal Rights way."

She then gave a resume of the conference from the point of view of one who sat in on one of the committees dealing with one of the subjects before the conference—nationality.

"This conference," she said, "was the

beginning of one of a series of conferences to put in writing the usages accepted by countries in their relations with each other. Some delegations came to it with the idea that only those usages already accepted by virtually all countries should be put into the codification. Some, like the United States delegation, and like the National Woman's Party, wanted new ideas, accepted by some countries but not by others, adopted.

"The latter were disappointed."

THE subject of nationality was the one subject acted upon by the conference, Dr. Wold reminded her hearers, and explained that this was probably accounted for by the "efficiency" of the chairman of the Nationality Committee, Mr. Politis of Greece.

"Efficiency," Dr. Wold defined, "consists in pushing things through. Mr. Politis was a past master in this art. He likewise drove the members of the committee constantly to more work."

Ruth B. Shipley, head of the Passport Division of the Department of State, and Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., assistant to the solicitor of the Department of State, were the United States members of this committee, and T. G. Risley, solicitor of the Department of Labor, and Dr. Wold were the technical advisors to the United States members of the committee.

Two aspects of nationality concerned the committee: Statelessness and double nationality. Because United States law determines nationality by place of birth, the United States was not so deeply concerned with statelessness, but was much concerned with double nationality, since certain other contries do not recognize the right of their nationals to become citizens of another country, and therefore many persons whom the United States recognizes as Americans are also claimed as nationals by other countries which sometimes demand military service of them.

In this connection, the United States proposed that if a person is naturalized in a country other than the country of his birth, he loses his previous nationality. Other countries would not accept this proposal, except with an amendment, which the United States would not accept, limiting such relinquishment of nationality to those who have complied with the laws of their own native country as to expatriation.

On the question of women's nationality, Dr. Wold said, the committee set out, not to write down what was wanted, but to reach agreements that might alleviate the difficulties of those women who find themselves either stateless or with dual nationality on account of the varying laws of the different countries. There are thousands of stateless persons in Europe, she said, and the convention adopted met some of the difficulties to which this fact gives rise.

A large number of countries, she said, were not willing to accept equality between men and women in nationality laws, these countries insisting that the husband and wife have the same nationality.

After four weeks of work, seventeen provisions were agreed upon, but the conference refused to accept the Nationality Committee's proposal that the married woman at least have the right to choose whether she will retain her own nationality or take that of her husband.

The conference also adopted a recommendation proposed by the United States and the Belgian delegations, that the nations study the question of equality in nationality laws between men and women, with reference also to the interests of children. The Belgian delegation had a woman member who was assiduous in working for equality in nationality laws, Dr. Wold said.

"The adoption of this recommendation does not seem like an immense achievemen," Dr. Wold commented, "but it was something to have got it adopted. If women are awake to its possibilities, they can use it to get their respective governments to work on the question of equal nationality laws in connection with further international conferences."

Eight countries had women on their delegations, Dr. Wold reported: The United States, with one delegate and one technical advisor; Belgium, with one alternate delegate; Germany, one delegate; England, one technical advisor; Ireland, one delegate; Jugo-Slavia, one technical advisor; Czechoslovakia, one technical advisor; Holland, one delegate. The Dutch woman was the only woman member of any delegation who opposed equality between husband and wife in nationality laws. The Irish woman had the worst time, Dr. Wold said, because all the rest of her charming delegation insisted upon "the unity of the family" to be maintained by the wife's taking the husband's nationality always, while she stood for equality.

AFTER describing the work of the conference, Dr. Wold told of the efforts of Feminists of many countries to persuade the delegates to write into international law the principle of equality between men and women in nationality law and practice. A joint committee of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship and the International Council of Women, both of which are large organizations with affiliated societies in most of the countries of the world, held an excellent meeting and demonstration, at which Ellen Wilkinson, member of the English Parliament, was one of the speakers. At this meeting, women told what women wanted in international agreements on nationality.

"Unfortunately," Dr. Wold said, they thought that they had done all they needed to do, so they went home. They were not there when they were needed. They were promised that their speeches and their requests would be circulated among the delegates, but this was not done. They asked for three things: That open meetings be held on the nationality question; that the women be allowed an official observer at the committee meetings, if they were not open; that they be allowed to present their views to the committee."

Dr. Wold then described in detail, without once using the word "steamroller" or "railroaded," how the committee chairman, Mr. Politis, simply ruled that the sessions would not be open, that the women's committee would not be allowed an official observer, but that there was no objection to allowing "the ladies to present their views."

How much he meant by this one concession may be seen from what he said when there was protest against the plan to hold a session or two to consider nationality even before the women had presented their views. A translation of the words of the chairman from the minutes of the session shows that Mr. Politis said:

> "I wish to make it quite clear that, of course, the hearing of the ladies will make no difference to the opinions we may have or to the instructions we may have received from our governments. It is merely an act of courtesy on our part. Therefore, the decisions which we shall make will not depend upon the hearing of the ladies."

Gasps of surprise and indignation arose from the audience in the gardens of Alva Belmont House when Dr. Wold read these words, and Dr. Wold commented that Mr. Politis's statement "didn't go very well with a number of the delegates."

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES and Margaret Whittemore had already arrived, Dr. Wold said, and had been interviewing individual members of the delegations. Then Doris Stevens came, bearing the program of the Latin-American women, and the National Woman's Party and the Inter American Commission of Women, of which Miss Stevens is chairman, carried on the campaign for an agreement involving equality between men and women in nationality laws. Other American women who interviewed members of the United States delegation included Maud Wood Park and Mrs. Pittman Potter representing the League of Women Voters.

"There is no question," Dr. Wold said,

"but that the delegates knew what the women wanted."

It was well known among the delegates to the conference that the United States delegation objected to the provisions in the convention concerning the nationality of married women and concerning expatriation, but it was nevertheless a thrilling moment when the chairman of the United States delegation announced that he would refrain from signing nationality conventions until the world should have advanced to a position more in harmony with that of the United States, and when the Chinese delegation refused to vote on the nationality conventions concerning women because they were in conflict with Chinese law.

Following Dr. Wold's address, Mrs. Wiley urged that women redouble their efforts to have the laws of the United States equalized and to have all international agreements based on equality.

Before the speech, Amy Albie Bustin, an accomplished singer who is always ready to use her talents in the interests of Feminism, sang a program of songs for the entertainment of those gathered for the event. Mrs. Bustin was one of the attractions at the Spanish Fete.

Press Comment

Listen, World!

By Elsie Robinson.
The Times,

Washington, D. C.,
July 24, 1930.

I've known plenty of men and plenty of women
And I can't for the life of me discover
Any essential difference between them.

One hears of man nature and woman nature,
But actually there is only human nature,
With its identical gobs of cussedness.
Sometimes that human nature wears plus fours
And sometimes it wears teddy bears;
But beneath the lingerie
They're all the same.

Of course, men and women
Have learned different tricks,
According to their jobs and environment,
And, because their tricks were different,
They grew to believe that
They themselves were different.
And suspicion arose between them, and fear,
As though they were separate species of animal.

Then, out of that fear for each other,
They invented countless schemes
Whereby women thought that they
Were putting something over on men,
And men thought that they
Were putting something over on women.

But actually there is no need
For all these maneuverings, because
If we'd stop cutting up and act natural
We'd very soon discover that men
And women are all of a piece.

Men claim credit for courage
And women claim credit for purity,
But, taking 'em by the large,
Women are as brave as men
And men are as pure as women.
And when it comes to cruelty
And laziness and lies
And similar shinannigans,
Neither sex has a thing on the other.
As for women being mysterious—piffle!
We all are mysterious in a sense,
But there is no magic about women
That men do not also possess.
It is true that women make
Some mighty funny passes
And put over some swift ones,
But that is because men
Think they're boojums,
And so let them get by with murder.
But women are not boojums—
They're just humans,
Taking advantage of any old opening
To get their stuff across—
Exactly as men would do
If other men gave them the chance.
Nine-tenths of our mutual misery
Isn't founded on any
Natural difference between the sexes—
But on this hopped-up idea
That we've gotta act different in order
To qualify as hes or shes,
And I am convinced that there would be
A tremendous amount of relief
If we'd let the girls be boys
And the boys be girls
Whenever their fancy dictated,
As nature intended they should.

Peers Bar Women

From the Times,
New York, N. Y.,
July 17, 1930.

LONDON, July 16.—The House of Lords maintained itself today as the citadel of die-hard tradition when by a narrow majority of 4 votes it rejected Viscount Astor's motion to admit Peeresses in their own right on the same terms as Peers. Lady Astor listened from the galleries while her husband made a gallant but vain appeal on behalf of titled women.

"When I raised this question before," Lord Astor told the Peers, "some noble Lords objected that woman's viewpoint was different from man's. It is for this very reason that I am in favor of the proposal. My proposal will only bring in twenty or twenty-two Peeresses in their own right, and that is a small number in comparison with the 100 or 200 Peers who have not yet taken their seats.

"I am submitting just the broad question of principle. On previous occasions certain noble Lords spoke as if they were at a club deciding whether to admit or blackball applicants. Here we are dealing with a great question of political principle and not whether we like or dislike a person. The Dominion of Canada has admitted women to the Senate; Australia and Ireland have also done so. We should not be behind our dominions."

The Peers were not impressed, however, and Baron Hanworth protested that the proposal violated both the history and the hereditary system of the House.

The Earl of Midleton asserted the admission of Peeresses would be only a "small and partial change" and would only hinder a general reform of the upper House, which he held more necessary. The Earl of Birkenhead made the chilly remark that "it requires long consideration before we lay it down that women are suitable for these purposes or that they have so greatly improved the tribunals to which they already belong."

These arguments were too much, and despite the support of Viscount Cecil and Lord Parmoor for the Government, Lord Astor's motion was defeated 53 to 49.

Equal Rights in Professions

By Marjorie Shuler,
Christian
Science Monitor,
July 7, 1930.

CHICAGO—Sixty-five business and professional women, ranging from the part owner of a builders' supply company in New Mexico to a woman city directory publisher, are here for the annual board meeting of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

When Marion H. McClench of Ann Arbor, Michigan, made her president's address admonishing the 60,000 members of the organization to "stand firmly for equal pay and equal opportunity for women in business, politics, and public service," she spoke to one woman who spent seven and one-half years in the Yukon at occupations which included placer mining, newspaper reporting, cooking, carpentering, and trading, and to another who rose from a $5 a week clerkship in a retail shoe shop to be secretary-treasurer of a leading shoe manufacturing firm.

Miss McClench herself deserted social life for a business career, and has built up an influential position among insurance women in the Middle West.

The national treasurer is Margaret

Stewart of Ogden, Utah, owner and manager of a $1,000,000 credit bureau. Geline Bowman of Richmond, Virginia, vice-president, is owner of a direct mail-order business, and Alice L. Englehardt of Cincinnati, Ohio, national finance chairman, is secretary-treasurer of the Potter Shoe Company.

The interest of these and other women who have achieved success in business was besought by Miss McClench for the older woman who finds it necessary to seek work and for the community service work of the federation.

Miss McClench reported that she had traveled 32,000 miles in the interest of the federation this year, visiting twenty-three States and speaking to sixty-four clubs, besides attending nine State conventions and two regional conferences.

Another keynote to the conference deliberations was struck by Emily Kneubuhl of Minneapolis, national executive secretary, who referred to the attempts to commercialize women's organizations, and said:

"We will do well to guard against unsound expansions, glittering diversions, and exploitations, either from within or without, by those who may not mean to detract us from our main objectives, but who do not realize, as we should, that our chief business, individually and collectively, is to purify business, dignify the professions, and help the American business woman to help herself."

No less than $250,000 has been disbursed to prospective business boys and girls through the local educational funds of the federation, said Charl O. Williams, national education committee chairman.

There are at least 567 of these funds among the 1,200 clubs of the federation, through which 1,424 students have received financial aid in completing their schooling.

The Lena Lake Forrest Fund, a national scholarship fund which, when it reaches a capital sum of $10,000, will be devoted to research, at present lacks only $1,503.48 of this goal.

During National Business Women's Week, which is observed each year by the federation, vocational conferences were held by forty-three clubs, reaching a total of 10,393 pupils.

An extensive program of educational work is planned for the coming year, including vocational work for rural girls to help them prepare to obtain employment in the cities.

It includes the preparation of a reading list of books treating of the latest methods and opportunities for women in at least twenty-five important occupations, and the development of groups of occupational advisors into more active committees with an increase of the number of occupations represented.

Other goals are the preparation of special study courses, study of placement work now being carried on by certain of the member clubs of the federation in order to formulate standards for such work, and the preparation of a leaflet on the advantages of completing a high school course for distribution through the local clubs.

Women in Aviation

WOMEN are not only learning to fly in increasing numbers—there are at present 250 women in the United States who have been granted licenses by the government—but they are busy setting records at which even men pilots may shoot and at the same time are competing with men in nearly all phases of commercial aviation, according to the Air Travel Division of the American Automobile Association.

In addition to the several notable records set by women flyers, they are serving as commercial, transport, test, and demonstration pilots, are selling airplanes, airplane accessories, and flying courses, holding down executive positions with airplane companies, and taking a hand in airport management, says the statement of the AAA Air Travel Division. Although there are no women flying air mail planes, there are nine women members of the National Air Mail Pilots' Association.

"Women's records—altitude, duration, distance, and speed—are recognized by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale and its American representative, the National Aeronautic Association," the AAA statement said. This is a recent arrangement, granted on the premise that when women fly faster, farther, and higher, and stay up longer than other women, their achievement should have official recognition as well as similar achievement on the part of men flyers.

The statement continues:

"So far these records are divided equally between American and French women flyers, American women holding the altitude and speed records with the F. A. I. and N. A. A. sanctions, and a French woman flyer holding the duration and distance records which have been accorded official sanction.

"The altitude record is held by Ruth Alexander, American, and is for 15,718 feet, although Miss Alexander on July 11 last at San Diego, California, exceeded this mark by nearly 10,000 feet, reaching a height of 26,600 feet. The barograph carried by her and official report of her achievement is on the way to Washington to be recorded by the N. A. A.

"Amelia Earhart, known to the world as the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean, holds the world's speed record for women, 181.18 miles per hour over a three-kilometer course, officially timed.

"Lena Bernstein is the French girl pilot who holds the other two official world records for women, duration and distance. Her endurance record is 35 hours and 46 minutes, and her distance record, a non-stop flight from Istres in France to Egypt, made in August, 1929, is 1,409.27 miles.

"Plucky Amy Johnson, the British girl pilot who very recently flew from England to Australia alone, has the distinction of making the longest flight ever attempted by a woman flyer without a companion. Miss Johnson all but hit the time record for this flight set by man, and certainly she left a mark at which other pilots may aim.

"Elinor Smith of Long Island holds the woman's endurance honors in this country with 26 hours and 27 minutes.

"Perhaps the most spectacular record set by a woman is the loop record made by Laura Ingalls, who executed 980 loops on May 28 of this year at the dedication of Hatbox Municipal Airport at Muskogee, Oklahoma. Only a few days before that, on May 5, Miss Ingalls raised the previous woman's record of 43 loops to 344 loops at Lambert Field in St. Louis. Stunts, however, are not given official recognition by the F. A. I. and N. A. A. The men's record is 1,093 loops, held by Speed Holman. Dorothy Hester, at Portland, Oregon, recently, was the first woman to execute an outside loop.

"Ruth Law, one of the first women to pilot a plane, set an altitude record for men or women when, in September, 1917, she flew to 14,217 feet at Peoria, Illinois. About this time Miss Law also established a record for all pilots with 21 consecutive loops."

A number of large airplane companies employ saleswomen who compare more than favorably with salesmen, says the AAA statement. Moreover, they are fully as adept at talking revolutions per minute and horsepower as salesmen. They sell planes, accessories, and instruments, and flying courses with ease and efficiency.

"Among these," the statement added, "is Fay Gillis, only woman pilot member of the famous Caterpillar Club, that organization of pilots forced to resort to parachutes when mishaps overtake their planes. Eighteen-year-old Margaret Thomas, of Texas, is a demonstration pilot with this same company, and the only woman member of the crack flying team that is touring airports in this and other countries to demonstrate the efficiency which the airplane has reached today.

Another 18-year-old girl, Mildred Stinaff of Akron, Ohio, is a test pilot with the General Tire and Rubber Company, hopping off several times daily to test airplanes under all conditions. Mrs. Keith Miller, test pilot for another large company, is the first woman in the world to take a plane aloft on its initial flight.

"Women as aviation executives are no longer a novelty. Foremost among the women holding important positions in the aviation field is Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney General, who is now counsellor and attorney for the Aviation Corporation, with offices in Washington.

"Another important executive post is held by Amelia Earhart, that of vice-president of the New York-Washington Airways, which on August 15 will open service between the two cities, especially inviting the patronage of women. Miss Earhart has for some time held an advisory position with T. A. T. and is also a member of the Contest Committee of the N. A. A.

"The first woman airport manager is Margaret Perry, in charge of the new Culver City, California, airport, though women have had a hand in airport affairs for some time, serving as traffic or business managers and airport hostesses.

"Still another field for women in aviation was opened but recently when Mary I. Barber, director of home economics for the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Mich., working with the Ford Company, was first to formulate air menus. By entertaining women home economics editors and directors at air luncheons over New York and Detroit, Miss Barber launched a movement that is rapidly spreading."

Women Hold King's Prizes

ENGLISH women hold two coveted prizes offered by the King of England in fields once considered reserved for men. Shortly after 22-year-old Winifred Brown won the King's Cup in competition with eighty-eight other aviators in the airplane race around England, Marjorie Foster went out from her chicken farm and, in competition with the ninety-nine best shots of King George's naval, military, and air forces, won the King's prize for rifle-shooting and with it the rifle-shooting championship of the British Empire.

A special cable to the New York *Times* dated July 19 gives the following account of how the 33-year-old woman who drove a motor car in the British Army during the World War won the championship:

"It was the first time in the seventy years since the prize was first awarded that a woman had won the most coveted of the world's marksmanship trophies. She was competing on exactly the same terms as the men and among the hundred who qualified for the final round she won on her coolness, her nerve, and her pluck. Tonight she is a heroine of England in a niche alongside Amy Johnson, who flew alone to Australia, and Winifred Brown, who won the King's Cup air race a fortnight ago against the greatest pilots of the country.

"There was the crack of a rifle shot and then pandemonium of cheers and shouts on the historic Bisley rifle range when the tall, athletic woman in a khaki coat and shorts with an old felt hat over shingled hair, stood up as the new champion. Earl Jellicoe, president of the National Rifle Association, rushed up to shake her hand, while a wildly excited crowd of thousands surged around her.

"Miss Foster was cool and unruffled, but just a bit dazed. She had no idea that with a score of 280 out of a possible 300 she had asserted woman's supremacy over the best marksmen in the empire.

"'I was treating this just as a pleasant afternoon's shooting,' she told Lord Jellico. 'The wind was bad. I never thought I was anywhere near the top. It is too good to be true.'

"Her mother, too excited to speak, ran up to embrace her, and Princess Helena Louise, the King's cousin, congratulated the winner on her 'marvelous performance.' The famous riflemen whom she had conquered picked her up and carried her shoulder high off the field. Then with a band playing 'Hail, the Conquering Hero Comes,' and with six cavalrymen prancing ahead, Miss Foster was carried in triumph around the Bisley camp.

"In the offices of the National Rifle Association she was offered a drink. 'I am teetotaler, but not today. This once I'll take a glass of champagne.'

"Before Miss Foster left for her chicken farm near Bisley she received a message from King George, which read:

"'I most heartily congratulate Miss Foster on winning my prize. That she should have done so is a wonderful achievement in the history of rifle shooting and as such will be universally acclaimed.'

"The King's prize is $1,250 and the competition for it is open only to former and present members of his Majesty's forces. Miss Foster is eligible through having served with the Woman's Legion as an army motor car driver in the war.

"There were three stages in the competition, the last of which was limited to the 100 best shots of the earlier rounds. Today's test consisted of fifteen shots fired from 900 yards, then fifteen from 1,000 yards.

"At the end of the 900-yard test Miss Foster was leading, and only Lieutenant Eccles of the Seaforth Highlanders had anything like a chance against her. Bullseye followed bullseye, while the crowd watched in breathless excitement. Then Lieutenant Eccles, who had been leading by one point, scored an 'outer,' worth only two points, and gave the lead to his woman rival. With two 'inners,' four points each, she lost the lead again, but Lieutenant Eccles was no better and replied with an 'inner,' too.

"At length everything depended on Miss Foster's last shot. She paused to gauge the wind, took aim, and hit the bullseye, adding five points, and when Lieutenant Eccles hit an 'outer' the British Empire had its first woman rifle champion.

"After winning the British Empire marksmanship prize Miss Foster said:

"'I have been shooting for seven years, or ever since I came to live in the Bisley district. I took it up first with a small bore rifle but an old frequenter of the ranges induced me to try shooting with a service rifle, which I liked still better. My partner in the management of our chicken farm, Miss Babcock, has also shot in the King's Prize competition. We come out and practice at Bisley in the intervals of tending chickens.

"'I suppose there is something in being naturally inclined to rifle shooting or any other sport, but of course I am lucky, being so near the Bisley ranges.'

"She said she had no pronounced opinions as to how a woman should go about rifle shooting.

Feminist Notes

Marriage and the Job

DISCUSSING the reconciliation of a woman's professional life with her home responsibilities, Celine Ehrenkreutz, one of the two married women recently appointed professors at universities in Poland, urges the classification of duties according to their importance.

"If there are children," she says, "they and their education should have first place, the profession and the household coming second; the household even third, if one knows how to organize it on a modern and scientific plan."

She thinks the attempts made by some professional women to give each claim first place are impossible, and considers it utterly absurd for "a woman of high

scientific qualification to spend her time in mending her children's stockings, a task which could be equally well performed by a maid of quite ordinary skill."

Mme. Ehrenkreutz was appointed to the chair of ethnography and ethnology at the University of Wilna. Helene Wilman-Grabowska, the other married woman professor, is on the staff of the University of Cracow.

Man Gets Alimony

EMORY C. BROOKS, aged 85, of Montrose, Colorado, has secured both a divorce and alimony from his wife, Eva, aged 63. His charges were usual enough, being desertion and cruelty, and he will receive $100 a month. Are there still those who think alimony a prerogative of women alone, which might be "lost" by the Equal Rights Amendment?

Heads Machine Shop

BEGINNING fifteen years ago to answer the telephone and to do odd jobs about her father's combined home and machine shop, Dorothea Odegaard now heads the firm of Messrs. Odegaard & Company in Norway, which recently celebrated its fortieth anniversary.

The machine shop of the firm, whose clientele has grown far beyond the boundaries of Norway, manufactures machine parts, iron rails and such products, and specializes in ship repairing.

Dorothea Odegaard, now Mrs. Steenbuch with two children, is her own engineer, bookkeeper, and traveler, although her only education was the training given her by her father. She drafts the calculations, bids, and bills, which must be scrutinized by the Sea Court.

When her foreman is away she organizes the work in the factory, knowing just what each man can do. The number of her employees varies, but she has had fifty men working for her at one time.

When people laugh at the idea of a woman head of a machine shop, Mrs. Steenbuch says, rather hotly, "Ask me if I know my business."

Many Trades

A YOUNG woman of many trades has established the first woman-owned and woman-operated taxicab service in the National Capital. Ramsay Nevitt is director of physical training at the Hine Junior High School in Washington, D. C., during the school months. She also runs a store and a soda fountain in addition to her taxi service.

Paints Pope's Portrait

FOR the first time in all the centuries of the Roman Catholic Church, a woman has been invited to paint the Pope.

Dr. Elisabeth Keimer-Dunkelsbuhler of Berlin has been accorded this distinction and has recently completed several months in Rome where she made drawing and oil sketches of Pope Pius XI, and several other high dignitaries of the church.

Woman Barred

PERHAPS the masculine members of the Institut de France are superstitious, and then again they may simply be old-fashioned and cautious and intolerant. Whatever the reason, the name of Angele Delasalle, talented French painter, was not even officially returned as being among the candidates for academic honors, while those of her twelve masculine companions were acted upon recently. Mlle. Delasalle's name was thirteenth on the list.

She is laureate of the Societe des Artistes Francais and has been awarded the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Looking back on the history of the Institut, which can boast of only one woman member, Queen Marie of Rumania, of its Academy of Fine Arts, the element of superstition may be ruled out. Even Marie Curie was defeated for membership in the Academy of Sciences by one vote. There is no record of her being thirteenth.

Certainly official recognition for women's work and service to France seems difficult to gain.

News from the Field

New International Member

MRS. KENNETH STREET, Australian Feminist who so charmed members of the National Woman's Party when she told of the Feminist Movement in New South Wales at Alva Belmont House recently, has been invited to become a member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party. Mrs. Street is president of the United Associations, an amalgamation of three women's organizations in New South Wales, the program of which is identical with that of the National Woman's Party—complete equality between men and women.

Home to Be Dedicated

ALVA BELMONT HOUSE, the beautiful home of the National Woman's Party, will be dedicated on October 14, the National Council decided at its July meeting.

The new headquarters of the Woman's Party, said to be the oldest residence in Washington and certainly one of the most beautiful in design, was given to the organization by the president, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and is named in her honor.

Through the efforts of Mrs. George J. Adams in making such a notable success of the Spanish Fete, the gay garden chairs have been paid for and bright awnings have been added to the windows on the west side to add to the comfort of residents of the house as well as to its beauty. The chairs, umbrella, and tables for the garden are used every Sunday at the teas given there regularly.

Mrs. Paul Linebarger, hospitality chairman of the District of Columbia Branch of the Woman's Party, announced at the tea on July 30 that the Spanish Fete had cleared $109 after all expenses were paid, and paid a tribute to Mrs. Adams's enthusiastic and effective work in making it a success.

Party Represented at Bicentennial

AT THE request of Mrs. John D. Sherman, a commissioner on the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the National Council named a representative of the National Woman's Party to represent it at the celebration. Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman of the National Council, was chosen to represent the Party at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, which will be held in 1932.

Headquarters Events

MRS. CAMILO OSIAS, wife of one of the Resident Commissioners of the Philippine Islands in Washington, was the speaker at the July 27 tea in the gardens of Alva Belmont House, headquarters of the National Woman's Party.

On August 13 the Young Women's Council will give a play, "Pierrot of the Minute," in the garden.

On August 24 a celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States will be held. The Suffrage Amendment—known also as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, was proclaimed in effect by the Secretary of State on August 26, 1920, after Congress had adopted the resolution submitting it to the States and three-fourths of the States had ratified it, following the long campaign of the Woman's Party before Congress and the Legislatures of the States for its adoption and ratification.

Article on Industrial Legislation

ALMA LUTZ, member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, is the author of an article, "Should Women's Work Be Regulated by Law?" which will appear in the September issue of *Atlantic Monthly*.

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